

Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse.

Dr. Channing.

[BY BURTON CRAIGE.]

SALISBURY; ROWAN COUNTY, N. C... MONDAY DECEMBER 31. 1832.

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TERMS.

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PROCLAMATION

By the President of the United States,

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR FIRST.]

It would seem superfluous to add any thing to show the nature of that Union which connects us; but as erroneous opinions on this subject are the foundation of opinions the most destructive to our peace, I must give some further development to my views on this subject. No one, fellow citizens, has a higher reverence for the reserved rights of the States, than the Magistrate who now addresses you. No one would make greater personal sacrifices, or official exertions, to defend them from violation; but equal care must be taken to prevent on their part an improper interference with, or resumption of, the rights they have vested in the nation. The line has not been so distinctly drawn as to avoid doubt in some cases of the exercise of power. Men of the best intentions and soundest views may differ in their construction of some parts of the Constitution; but there are others on which dispassion'd reflection can leave no doubt. Of this there appears to be the assumed right of secession. It rests, as we have seen, on the alleged undivided sovereignty of the States, and on their having formed in this sovereign capacity a compact which is called the Constitution, from which, because they made it, they have the right to secede. Both these positions are erroneous, and some of the arguments to prove them so have been anticipated.

The States severally have not retained their entire sovereignty. It has been shown that in becoming parts of a nation, not members of a league, they surrendered many of their essential parts of sovereignty. The right to make treaties—declare war—levy taxes—exercise exclusive judicial and legislative powers—were all of their functions of sovereign power. The States then, for all these important purposes, were no longer sovereign. The allegiance of their citizens was transferred, in the first instance, to the Government of the United States—they became American citizens, and owed obedience to the Constitution of the United States, and to laws made in conformity with the powers vested in Congress. This last position has not been, and cannot be denied.—How then can that State be said to be sovereign and independent, whose citizens owe obedience to laws not made by it, and whose magistrates are sworn to disregard those laws, when they come in conflict with those passed by another? What shows conclusively that the States cannot be said to have reserved an undivided sovereignty, is that they expressly ceded the right to punish treason—treason against the United States.—Treason is an offence against sovereignty, and sovereignty must reside with the power to punish it. But the reserved rights of the States are not less sacred, because they have for their common interest made the General Government the depository of these powers.

The unity of our political character (as has been shown for another purpose) commences with its very existence. Under the royal Government we had no separate character—our opposition to it's oppression began as UNITED COLONIES. We were the UNITED STATES under the consideration, and the name was perpetuated, till the Union rendered more perfect, by a Federal Constitution. In none of these ages did we consider ourselves in any other way than as forming one nation. Treaties and alliances were made in the name alike.—Troops were raised for the joint service. How, then, with all these proofs, at under all changes of our positions we had, for designated purposes and with due powers, created National Governments—how is it, that the most perfect of the several modes of union, should now be considered as a mere league that may dissolve at pleasure? It is from an abuse of terms. Compact is used as synonymous with league, although the true fact is not employed, because, it would at once show the fallacy of the reasoning. It would not do to say that our Constitution was only a league, but it is labored to prove it a compact, (which in one sense it is) and to argue that as a league is a compact, every compact between nations must be a league, and that from such an es-

gagement every sovereign power has a right to recede. But it has been shown, that in this sense the States are not sovereign, and that even if they were, and the National Constitution had been formed by compact, there would be no right in any one State to exonerate itself from its obligations.

So obvious are the reasons which forbid this secession, that it is necessary only to allude to them. The Union was formed for the benefit of all. It was produced by mutual sacrifices of interests and opinions. Can those sacrifices be recalled? Can the States who magnanimously surrendered their title to the Territories of the West, recall the grant? Will the inhabitants of the inland States agree to pay the duties that may be imposed without their assent by those on the Atlantic or the Gulf, for their own benefit? Shall there be a free port in one State, and onerous duties in another? No one believes that any right exists in a single State to involve all the others in these and countless other evils contrary to the engagements solemnly made. Everyone must see that the other States, in self defense, must oppose it at all hazards.

These are the alternatives that are presented by the Convention. A repeal of all the acts for raising revenue, leaving the Government without the means of support; or an acquiescence in the dissolution of our Union by the secession of one of its members.—When the first was proposed, it was known that it could not be listened to for a moment. It was known if force was applied to oppose the execution of the laws, that it must be repelled by force—that Congress could not, without involving itself in disgrace and the country in ruin, accede to the proposition; and yet, if this is not done in a given day, or if any attempt is made to execute the laws, the State is, by the Ordinance, declared to be out of the Union. The majority of a Convention assembled for the purpose, have dictated these terms, or rather this rejection of all terms, in the name of the people of South Carolina. It is true that the Governor of the State speaks of the submission of their grievances to a convention of all the States, which, he says they "sincere and anxious" seek and desire." Yet this obvious and constitutional mode of obtaining the sense of the other States on the construction of the federal compact, and amending it, if necessary, has never been attempted by those who have urged the State on to this destructive measure. The State might have proposed the call for a general convention to the other States; and Congress, if a sufficient number of them concurred, must have called it. But the first Magistrate of South Carolina, when he expressed a hope that, "on a review by Congress and the functionaries of the General Government of the merits of the controversy," such a Convention will be accorded to them, must have known that neither Congress nor any functionary of the General Government has authority to call such a Convention, unless it be demanded by two-thirds of the States. The suggestion then, is another instance of the reckless inattention to the provisions of the Constitution with which this crisis has been madly hurried on; or this attempt to persuade the people that a constitutional remedy has been sought and refused. If the legislature of South Carolina "anxiously desire" a General Convention to consider their complaints, why have they not made application for it in the way the Constitution points out. The assertion that they "earnestly seek it," is completely negatived by the omission.

This then, is the position in which we stand. A small majority of the citizens of one State in the Union have elected delegates to a State Convention; that Convention has ordained that all the revenue laws of the United States must be repealed, or that they are no longer a member of the Union. The Governor of that State has recommended to the legislature the raising of an army to carry the secession into effect, and that he may be empowered to give clearances to vessels in the name of the State. No act of violent opposition to the laws has yet been committed, but such a state of things is hourly apprehended, and it is the intent of this instrument to proclaim, not only that the duty imposed on me by the Constitution "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed," shall be performed to the extent of the powers already vested in me by law, or of such others as the wisdom of Congress shall devise and entrust to me for that purpose; but to warn the citizens of South Carolina, who have been deluded into an opposition to the laws, of the danger they will incur by obedience to the illegal disorganizing Ordinance of the Convention,—to exhort those who have refused to support it to persevere in their determination to uphold the Constitution and laws of their country, and to point out to all, the perilous situation into which the good people of that State have been led, and that the course they are urged to pursue is one of ruin and disgrace to the very State whose rights they affect to support.

Fellow citizens of my native State!—let me not only admonish you, as the first Magistrate of our common country, not to incur the penalty of its laws, but use the influence that a Father would over his children whom he saw rushing to certain ruin. In that paternal language, with that

paternal feeling, let me tell you, my countrymen, that you are deluded by men who are either deceived themselves or wish to deceive you. Mark under what pretences you have been led on to the brink of insurrection, and treason, on which you stand! First a diminution of the value of your staple commodity lowered by over production in other quarters, and the consequent diminution of the value of your lands, were the sole effect of the Tariff laws.

The effect of those laws are confessedly injurious, but the evil was greatly exaggerated by the unfounded theory you were taught to believe, that its burthen were in proportion to your exports, not to your consumption of imported articles. Your pride was roused by the assertion that a submission to those laws was a state of vasalage, and that resistance to them was equal in patriotic merit, to the oppositions our Fathers offered to the oppressive laws of Great Britain. You were told that this opposition might be peaceably—might be constitutionally made—that you might enjoy all the advantages of the Union and bear none of its burthen. Eloquent appeals to your passions, to your State pride, to your native courage, to your sense of real injury, were used to prepare you for the period when the mask which concealed the hideous features of disunion, should be taken off. It fell, and you were made to look with complacency on objects which not long since, you would have regarded with horror. Look back to the arts which have brought you to this state—look forward to the consequences to which it must inevitably lead! Look back to what was first told you as an inducement to enter into this dangerous course—the great political truth was repeated to you, that had the revolutionary right of resisting all laws that were palpably unconstitutional and intolerably oppressive—it was added that the right to nullify a law rested on the same principle, but that it was a peaceful remedy! This character which was given to it, made you receive with too much confidence, the assertions that were made of the unconstitutionality of the law, and its oppressive effects. Mark, my fellow citizens, that by the admission of your leaders unconstitutionality must be *palpable*, or it will not justify either resistance or nullification!—What is the meaning of the word *palpable*, in the sense in which it is used?—that which is apparent to every one; that which no man of ordinary intellect will fail to perceive. Is the unconstitutionality of these laws of that description? Let those among your leaders who once approved and advocated the principle of protective duties, answer the question; and let them choose whether they will be considered as incapable, then, of perceiving that which must have been apparent to every man of common understanding, or as imposing upon your confidence, and endeavoring to mislead you now. In either case, they are unsafe guides in the perilous path they urge you to tread. Ponder well on this circumstance, and you will know how to appreciate the exaggerated language they address to you. They are not champions of liberty, emulating the fame of our Revolutionary Fathers; nor are you an oppressed people contending, as they repeat to you, against worse than colonial vasalage.

You are free members of a flourishing and happy Union. There is no settled design to oppress you. You have indeed felt the unequal operation of laws which may have been unwisely, not unconstitutionally passed; but that inequality must necessarily be removed. At the very moment when you were madly urged on to the unfortunate course you have begun, a change in public opinion had commenced. The nearly approaching payment of the public debt, and the consequent necessity of a diminution of duties, had already produced a considerable reduction, and that too on some articles of general consumption, in your State. The importance of this change was understood, and you were authoritatively told, that no further alleviation to give clearances to vessels in the name of the State. No act of violent opposition to the laws has yet been committed, but such a state of things is hourly apprehended, and it is the intent of this instrument to proclaim, not only that the duty imposed on me by the Constitution "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed," shall be performed to the extent of the powers already vested in me by law, or of such others as the wisdom of Congress shall devise and entrust to me for that purpose; but to warn the citizens of South Carolina, who have been deluded into an opposition to the laws, of the danger they will incur by obedience to the illegal disorganizing Ordinance of the Convention,—to exhort those who have refused to support it to persevere in their determination to uphold the Constitution and laws of their country, and to point out to all, the perilous situation into which the good people of that State have been led, and that the course they are urged to pursue is one of ruin and disgrace to the very State whose rights they affect to support.

Fellow citizens of my native State!—let me not only admonish you, as the first Magistrate of our common country, not to incur the penalty of its laws, but use the influence that a Father would over his children whom he saw rushing to certain ruin. In that paternal language, with that

lun where the wretched and the oppressed find a refuge and support! Look on the picture of happiness and honor, and say—WE, TOO, ARE CITIZENS OF AMERICA—Carolina is one of these proud States;—her arms have defended—her best blood has cemented this happy Union! And then add, if you can, without horror and remorse, this happy Union we will dissolve—this picture of peace and prosperity we will deface—this free intercourse we will interrupt—these fertile fields that will deluge with blood—the protection of that glorious flag we renounce—the very name of Americans we discard. And for what, mistaken men—for what do you throw away these inestimable blessings—for what would you exchange your share in the advantages and honor of the Union? For the dream of a separate independence—a dream interrupted by bloody conflicts with your neighbors, and a vile dependence on a foreign power. If your leaders could succeed in establishing a separation, what would be your situation? Are you united at home—are you free from the apprehension of civil discord, with all its fearful consequences? Do our neighboring republics, every day suffering some new revolution, or contending with some new insurrection—to excite your envy? But the dictates of high duty oblige me solemnly to announce that you cannot succeed. The laws of the United States must be executed. I have no discretionary power on the subject—my duty is emphatically pronounced in the Constitution. Those who told you that you might peacefully prevent their execution, deceived you—they could not have deceived themselves. They know that forcible opposition alone, could prevent the execution of the laws, and they know that such opposition must be repelled. Their object is disunion: but be not deceived by names; disunion by armed force, is *TREASON*.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be heretofore affixed, having signed the same with my hand,

Done at the City of Washington this 10th

day of December, in the year of our

Lord one thousand eight hundred and

thirty two, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty seventh.

if it be the will of Heaven that the recurrence of its primal curse on man for the shedding of a brother's blood should fall upon our land, that it be not laid down by any offensive act on the part of the U. States.

Fellow citizens! The momentous case is before you. On your undivided support of your Government depends the decision of the great question it involves, whether your sacred Union will be preserved, and the blessing it secures to us as one people shall be perpetuated. No one can doubt that the unanimity with which that decision will be expressed, will be such as to inspire new confidence in republican institutions, and that the prudence, the wisdom and the courage which will it bring to their defence, will transmit them unimpaired and invigorated to our children.

Wednesday, Dec. 19.
Mr. Williams, from the select committee on the subject, reported the Bank Bill with sundry amendments, which was read and agreed to, and made the order of the day for Friday next.

The bill to alter and amend the Judiciary system of the State, was taken up and discussed. Messrs. Carson and Hinton advocated the bill and Mr. Wellborn opposed it. It was finally postponed indefinitely 21 to 28. We must defer the publication of the Yea and Nays.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Dec. 13.

Bills presented. By Mr. O'Brien, to repeat in part an act passed in 1787, chap. 278, for making process in equity effectual against persons who abscond and who reside without the limits of the State, and for the better regulating the proceedings in Courts of Equity, and for other purposes.

This bill passed its first reading.

Mr. Burns submitted a series of Resolutions, which were adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire 1st. As to the expediency of instituting a portion of the Field Pieces throughout the State, of the denominations of two, four and six pounders, and of procuring ammunition for the same, to be distributed at such places as said Committee may recommend.

Done at the City of Washington this 10th

day of December, in the year of our

Lord one thousand eight hundred and

thirty two, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty seventh.

ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President:

EWD. LIVINGSTON,
Secretary of State.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Senate.

Thursday, Dec. 13.

Mr. Hogan presented a bill to amend an act for the division of Rowan County, passed in the year 1822; which was read the first time and passed.

The bill to establish the Bank of North Carolina, after undergoing various amendments in committee of the whole, Mr. Wilson in the chair, was read the second time and passed—aye 39, nays 22.

Friday, Dec. 14.

Mr. Skinner presented a bill supplemental to an act, directing how persons injured by erection of public mills, shall in future proceed to recover damages, passed in the year 1809: which was read the third time, passed and referred.

The bill to establish the Bank of North Carolina, was read the third time, and, after undergoing sundry amendments, was, on motion of Mr. Williams, referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Williams, Martin, Montgomery of Orange, Wilson and Hinton.

The engrossed bill providing compensation for jurors in the County of Cabarrus was read the first, second and third times, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

Saturday, Dec. 15.

The bill to amend the Judiciary system of the State of North Carolina, after undergoing several amendments in the committee of the Whole, Mr. Williams in the Chair, was read the second time, and, on motion of Mr. Hinton laid on the table—ayes 31, nays 27.

Monday, Dec. 17.

Mr. Allen presented a bill to give longer time for paying in entry money; which was read the first time and passed.

The bill more effectually to prevent litigation and to avoid suits in law, was read the second time, and amended on Mr. Tamm's motion, and passed. A motion for its indefinite postponement having been made by Mr. Dishongh, it was decided in the negative—Ayes 15, Nays 10.

Tuesday, Dec. 18.

Mr. Wilson, from the committee on Finance, reported a bill to amend an act passed in 1831, to increase the liability of sheriffs, and to provide more effectually for the collection of taxes. Read the first time.

Mr. Leak, from the joint select committee on the subject of a convention, reported a bill providing for the call of a convention for fixing on a seat of Government for this State; which was read the first time. Mr. Wilson moved that the further consideration of the said bill be postponed until Thursday next, which was not agreed to. Mr. Collins moved that its further consideration be postponed indefinitely; which was agreed to—Yea 34, Nays 20.

Wednesday, Dec. 19.
Mr. Montgomery, of Hertford, presented a bill to repeal the third section of an act passed in the year 1806, entitled an act to revise the militia laws of this State relative to the cavalry; which was read the first time and passed.

The bill more effectually to prevent litigation and to avoid suits at law, was read the third time, and being amended on motion of Mr. Wellborn, was passed and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to repeat in part an act passed in 1806, to revise the Militia laws relative to the Infantry, was read the second time, and on motion of Mr. L. Thompson, postponed indefinitely, 22 to 34.

The bill to repeat the act to compel Quakers, &c. to bear arms, or pay a tax,

Those who voted, in the negative were, Messrs. Adams, Arrington, Baker, Bowe, Bodie, Bonner, Borde, Bragg, Beaman, Burns, Carter, Clark, Cloman, Craige, Cromwell, Daniel, Foscue, Gary, Gee, Gillespie, Grady, Graves, Hammond, Hardison, Harper, Harrison, Hanes, Hinton, Hurst, Jarvis, J. B. Jones, R. Jones, Jordan, Judkins, Lancaster, Lee, Little, Long, Maultby, Muller, Murray, McCleese, McLeod, McMillan, Nelson, Norman, Outlaw, O'Brien, Pierce, F. A. Sawyer, Shephard, Simmons, Skinner, Spruill, Stallings, Stephens, Summer, G. A. Thompson, Tillet, Townsend, Tunstall, Ward, Welch, Willey, A. W. Wooten, G. Wooten.—78.

Those who voted, in the affirmative were, Messrs. Abernathy, Allison, Barringer, Brower, Burdin, Cansler, Clayton, Courts, Cunningham, Cuthbertson, Davidson, Dews, Dockery, Doherty, Eccles, Edmonson, Emmitt, Enloe, Faddis, Glass, Guthrie, Gwyn, Hart, Hill, Horton, Irvin, Irvine, Ledford, Locke, Loudermilk, Lyon, Mangum, Marsteller, Mask, Monk, Montgomery, McLaurin, McNeill, McQueen, Park, Peoples, Pearson, Poindexter, Polk, Saint-Silas, Settle, Shorwood, Sloan, Smith, Thomas, Ury, Waddell, Wadsworth, Watson, Weaver,

was called up by Mr. S. T. Sawyer. Mr. Stalling moved for its indefinite postponement. Mr. Eccles took the floor in opposition to this motion and spoke for a considerable time.

When Mr. Eccles concluded, the question was taken and decided in the affirmative—76 to 59.

Saturday, Dec. 15.

Bills presented.—By Mr. McCleese, to prevent the issuing of writs of *capias ad satisfacendum* on judgments obtained before Justices of the Peace in the first instance. Read the first time.

Mr. McLeod moved that a proposition be sent to the Senate, to have printed for each member, ten copies of the President's Proclamation in relation to South Carolina. Mr. Pierce remarked, that the Proclamation set forth the doctrines maintained by the General Government, it would only be proper that it should be accompanied by an exposition of the grounds assumed by the States. He moved therefore, to amend the proposition by adding the proceedings of the South-Carolina Convention, recently transmitted to this House by the Governor. Mr. L. Thompson moved to add the 4th of July Oration of John Quincy Adams; and Mr. Outlaw moved to add the letter of John C. Calhoun recently addressed to Gov. Hamilton. These amendments, together with the original proposition, were rejected.

On motion of Mr. Daniel,

Resolved, that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of an "Act to regulate retailers of spirituous liquors," passed at the last Session, as authorizes the imprisonment of persons offend against and act.

On motion of Mr. Courts, the bill rejected yesterday, having for its object to exempt Quakers, &c. from the performance of militia duty, was re-considered, and on motion of Mr. G. A. Thompson, laid upon the table.

Monday, Dec. 17.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Park, making appropriations for public roads. (Provides that \$100,000 of the capital owned by the State in the several Banks, shall, when the affairs of said Institutions are wound up, be divided amongst the several counties pro rata, for the purpose of improving Stage roads throughout the State.)

By Mr. Murray, making the owners of all liable for the value of Sheep that they kill or otherwise injure. These bills passed their first reading.

The remainder of the sitting was consumed in the consideration of private bills in their second reading.

Tuesday, Dec. 18.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Loudermilk, concerning the working of Public roads in Iredell County. Read the first time.

Mr. Craig presented a Resolution in favor of Fielding Slatier, Sheriff of Rowan County, which was read and referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Burgin called up the Bill to erect a portion of the counties of Burke and Buncombe, a separate and distinct county by the name of Yancy. The said Bill was read the second time and passed, at 61 as follows:

For its passage.—Messrs. Abernathy, Allison, Barringer, Borden, Brower, Burdin, Caudle, Chayton, Courts, Craigie, Cunningham, Cuthbertson, Davidson, Dews, Dockery, Doherty, Eccles, Edmonston, Ennitt, Enloe, Faddis, Gillespie, Glass, Grady, Graves, Guthrie, Gwynne, Hart, Hill, Horton, Irion, Irvine, R. Jones, Laspeyre, Ledford, Locke, Loudermilk, Mangum, Marsteller, Mask, Monk, Montgomery, McLaurin, McNeil, McQueen, Park, Peeples, Pearson, Poundster, Polk, Sautclair, Settle, Sherwood, Sloan, Smith, Summer, Thomas, Ury, Wadsworth, Watson, Weaver, Whitaker, Wiseman, Witcher, Word, Ziglar.

Against the passage.—Messrs. Adams, Arrington, Baker, Blowe, Bodie, Bonner, Bragg, Beaman, Carter, Clark, Cloman, Daniel, Foscue, Gary, Gee, Hammond, Harper, Harrison, Hartley, Hinton, Jarvis, J. B. Jones, Jordan, Judkins, Lancaster, Lee, Little, Long, Maultsby, Mullens, Murray, McCleese, McLeod, Nelson, Norman, Outlaw, O'Brien, Pierse, Potts, Rand, Rebo, Ridley, Roberts, S. T. Sawyer, Shepherd, Simmons, Skinner, Spruill, Stephens, L. Thompson, G. A. Thompson, Tillet, Townsend, Tunstall, Waddell, Ward, Welch, Willey, A. W. Wooten, C. Wooten.

Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Arrington, for the better organization of the Militia of this State. [Requires that persons except from Militia, duty, except in cases of invasion or insurrection, shall be kept enrolled and returned to the Adjutant General.] By Mr. Barringer, to prevent the unlawful carrying away & removal of slaves from this State. These bills were read the first time and passed.

Mr. Park presented the following Resolution, which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Education be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Working School in this State, upon the principle of the Felsburg School at Hofwyl, Germany, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Daniel, from the Select Committee to whom were referred sundry resolutions relating to the Tariff and Nullification, reported the same with amendments and prayed that for the present they lie on the table.

The engrossed bill to amend the second section of an act passed at the last session for the better regulation of slaves, and free negroes, was on Mr. Gee's motion, indefinitely postponed.

The bill to repeal in part an act passed in 1787, for making process in equity of action against persons who abscond and escape without the limits of the State, &c. was indefinitely postponed, 50 to 57.

RECEPTION of the PROCLAMATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

As many of our readers without doubt will feel anxious to see how the Proclamation of the President, was received by the Legislature of South Carolina, now in session, we here present them with the proceedings had thereon:

In the House of Representatives, yes-

terday, Mr. Preston moved to suspend the orders of the day, in order that he might place before them a most important and extraordinary document, that had been transmitted to him, by our Senator in Congress. The orders were accordingly suspended.

Mr. Preston then proceeded to say, that in the midst of the grave deliberations of this House—in the face of the decision of the great sovereign power of the State, rendered through a Convention of her people, in utter despite of the appeal by them made, from the tyranny of the General Government, to the high, inherent principles of the Constitution, and to the rights and liberties reserved to the State, against great and alarming usurpations by the Federal power; a single branch of that government, to the whole of which we deny the power in question, has assumed singly to decide the entire controversy—to take judicial and legislative, as well as executive cognizance of the matter, and to cut the Gordian knot of these Constitutional difficulties with the sword.

The principles, thus avowed, as those on which the future liberties of this country were compulsively to rest, were not less new and startling, than was the mode of announcing them. Who, and whom are we? Are we Russian serfs, or slaves of a Divan? Are we on the Banks of the Bosphorus, or the Nervia, or is it on our own free streams that these things are proclaimed? Was our high and well-considered appeal to Congress and the States in this manner to be met by the blind fury and indecency of a man who thus vents upon the liberties of the country, his own personal animosity?

We should, he insisted, hurl back instant scorn and defiance, for this impotent missile of despotic malignity. Of answer to its paltry sophisms, and disgraceful invectives, it was utterly unworthy. But the country and the world should know, how perfectly we despise and defy him! and they should be told that, before they plant such principles as his upon our free soil, the bones of many an enemy shall whiten our shores—the carcasses of many a traitor, blacken our air.

He offered therefore, the following resolution.

Whereas, the President of the United States has issued his proclamation, denouncing the proceedings of this State, calling upon the citizens to renounce their primary allegiance and threatening them with military coercion, unwarranted by the constitution, and utterly inconsistent with the existence of a free state. Be it therefore,

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor, be requested forthwith to issue his proclamation, warning the good people of this State, against the attempt, of the President of the United States to seduce them from their allegiance; exhorting them to disregard his vain menaces, and to be prepared to sustain the dignity and protect the liberty of the State, against the arbitrary measures, proposed by the President.

After several animated speeches from leading members, the vote was taken on the Resolution, and passed 90 to 24.—It was then sent to the Senate where it also passed by a great majority.

From the Southern Times.

A REPUBLICAN PAPER.

The truly eloquent inaugural address of Governor Hayne, is again excluded from our columns, by the unexpected arrival of the President's Proclamation, which we lay before our readers. We have only to say of it, that it breathes the purposes of a despot—it is in repugnance to the Constitution of the United States, and ought, if the threats contained in it should be attempted to be carried into execution, to induce an immediate impeachment for a misdeemeanor in office. The whole South, incensed at such madness, will receive it with a universal burst of indignation—a firm resolve "never to submit or yield."

Governor Haynes Inaugural Speech.

Robert Y. Hayne having been elected Governor of South Carolina, as the successor of Gov. Hamilton, on the 14th inst. he appeared before the two Houses of the Legislature, and delivered his Inaugural Speech, at present we have only room to contain a few extracts from it—

South Carolina "has therefore, resolved to stand upon her rights,—and it is for her sister States, now to determine, what is to be done in this emergency. She has announced to them her anxious desire that this controversy shall be amicably adjusted, either by a satisfactory modification of the Tariff, or by a reference of the whole subject, to a Convention of all the States. Should neither of these reasonable propositions be acceded to, then she will feel herself justified before God and Man, in firmly maintaining the position she has assumed, until some other mode be devised, for the removal of the difficulty. South Carolina is anxious desirous of living at peace with her brethren;—she has not the remotest wish to dissolve the political bands which have connected her with the great American family of Confederated States. With Thomas Jefferson, "she would regard the dissolution of our Union with them, as one of the greatest of evils,—but not the greatest,—there is one greater: *Submission to a government without limitation of powers;*"

and each a government she conscientiously

believes, will be our portion, should the system against which she is now struggling, be finally established as the settled policy of the country. South Carolina is solicitous to preserve the Constitution, as our fathers framed it—according to its true spirit, intent, and meaning,—but she is inexorably determined, never to surrender her reserved rights, nor to suffer the Constitutional compact to be converted into an instrument for the oppression of her citizens.

The spirit of our free institutions, the very temper of the age, would seem to forbid the thought of an appeal to force, for the settlement of a constitutional controversy. If, however, we should be deceived in this reasonable expectation—South Carolina, so far as her means extend, stands prepared to meet danger, and repeat invasion, come from what quarter it may. She has warned her brethren of the inevitable consequences of an appeal to arms, and if she should be driven, in defense of her dearest rights, to resist aggression, let it be remembered, that the innocent blood which may be shed in such a contest, will in the great day of account, be required of those who shall persevere in that quarter.

Fellow citizens, this is our own—our native Land! It is the soil of Carolina which has been enriched by the precious blood of our ancestors, shed in defense of those rights and liberties, which we are bound, by every tie divine and human, to transmit unimpaired to our posterity. It is here that we have been cherished in youth and sustained in manhood, by the generous confidence of our Fellow Citizens; here repose the honored bones of our Fathers,—here the eyes of our children first behold the light, and here, when our earthly pilgrimage is over, we hope to sink to rest, on the bosom of our common mother. Bound to our country by such sacred and endearing ties—let others desert her, if they can, let them revile her, if they will—let them give aid and countenance to her enemies, if they may—but for us, we will stand or fall with Carolina.

God grant! that the wisdom of your councils, sustained by the courage and patriotism of our people, may crown our efforts, for the preservation of our liberties, with triumphant success!—But if in the inscrutable purposes of an all wise Providence, it should be otherwise decreed; let us be prepared, to do our duty, in every emergency.

If assailed by violence from abroad, and deserted by those to whom she has a right to look for support, our beloved state is to be "humbled in dust and ashes" before the footstool of the oppressor; we shall not rejoice in her humiliation—nor join in the exultation of her enemies—but in adversity, as in prosperity, in wealth and in woe, "through good report and evil report, we will go for Carolina."

And now, Fellow Citizens! offering up my most fervent prayers to Him whose hands are the destinies of Nations, that he

will grant me strength to do my duty.

He offered therefore, the following resolution.

Whereas, the President of the United States has issued his proclamation, denouncing the proceedings of this State, calling upon the citizens to renounce their primary allegiance and threatening them with military coercion, unwarranted by the constitution, and utterly inconsistent with the existence of a free state. Be it therefore,

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor, be requested forthwith to issue his proclamation, warning the good people of this State, against the attempt, of the President of the United States to seduce them from their allegiance; exhorting them to disregard his vain menaces, and to be prepared to sustain the dignity and protect the liberty of the State, against the arbitrary measures, proposed by the President.

After several animated speeches from leading members, the vote was taken on the Resolution, and passed 90 to 24.—It was then sent to the Senate where it also passed by a great majority.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA PAPERS.

North Carolina Free Press, Turbough.

We have repeatedly expressed our regret at the headlong course pursued by South Carolina, but in accordance with the opinions of Mr. Jefferson, as expressed in the Kentucky Resolutions, that the States individually are the proper judges of infractions of the Constitution, as well as the mode and measure of redress, we could not deny to her the right to nullify or secede, as the State in her sovereign capacity might determine. Nor could we comprehend the strength of the argument that admitted the right of a State to secede but not to nullify, and have expressed a preference for the latter over the former mode of redress. The question, however now assumes a different aspect, and as we conceive, merits the most profound consideration, especially of the Southern States.

Oxford (N. C.) Examiner.

We have yet a hope, faint indeed, that measures will be taken in North Carolina, Virginia, &c. to close the breach and prevent a resort to the sword—an arbitrate suited to the condition of Empires and Kingdoms, but utterly unfit for a free and confederated people. May the Great and Wise Ruler of the Universe fill with wisdom, moderation and patriotism, the hearts of those who may undertake the important task of crowning their exertions with complete success.

In relation to the "doctrines" of the Proclamation there are many opinions, as might be expected. Some say they are monarchical, others call them ultra federal, and others pronounce them to be only "Latitudinarian," while another class (in which is found most of the Claymen!) believes them to be orthodox, and with genuine Eastern devotion, exclaims "true, O King!" For our part, we have not space at present to print our thoughts, but lost we should be charged with an intention to "dodge the question" (which we scorn to do) we will now say that we cannot agree to subscribe to the doctrines of the proclamation as a whole. We have always entertained different views from those expressed in the document under consideration; and we can see no reason why we should "eat our words" or recall our repeated sentiments. We have always believed that the doctrines of 1798, as contained in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, Madison's Report, Jefferson's writings, &c. which were triumphantly confirmed by the American democracy in the elevation of Thomas Jefferson to the chief magistracy of the State, were unconstitutional in law in any shape, but even forbids legislative action for the purpose of electing and manifesting public opinion, and for the purpose of remonstrance with the powers at Washington!

The old Republican construction of the federal compact, namely, that it was an emanation from the respective States as separate sovereignties, had not from the Presidency, as with the theory of

this construction, deemed the corner stone of State Rights, and supposed to have been irreversibly sanctioned by the Revolution of 1801, is drawn in question. The ingenuity of the author of the message is exhausted to establish this latter origin for the Federal Government, an origin historically false, denied by the people in 1801, and wholly incompatible with State sovereignty.

"Nor does the President stop here, bold as hitherto has been his march in the assumption of power for the Federal Government, and equaling, if not transcending, Federal pretension in the time of Mr. Adams, the elder. To consummate Federal exaction, he denies the right of secession, never before denied that we ever remember to have understood, and conceded by Mr. Webster! Secession he pronounces treason. "Treason," he says, "is an offence against sovereignty, and sovereignty, must reside with the power to punish it."

"Such are some of the doctrines announced by the President, which we yesterday called high toned federal.

Are they so, or are they not? If they are to prevail, of what value are the reserved rights of the States? If the constitutionality of an act of Congress cannot of right be questioned—if nullification is treason, and if secession be treason—what redress is there for abuse of power? What remedy for the maintenance of the several rights of the States? What are those States in fact but provinces of a consolidated empire, bound implicitly to obey the laws of the sovereign, allowed it may be, to petition for their repeal but if their petition be contended, as the petitions of a sectional minority even will be, compelled to obedience at the point of the bayonet? Does not every man see that we are no longer free? That we are for ever tied to the care of N. York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, who possess the numerical strength in the national legislature, and united by a similarity of interest, will mould the legislation of the country to suit their purposes—purposes which we can neither approve nor refuse to assist, without having the sword at our throats?

"We have no time to pursue the thoughts which these extraordinary assumptions of the President suggests. One thing is palpable. If they are legitimate, the memorable victory of 1801 was achieved in vain, and we are citizens not of a confederacy of sovereign and independent States, but of a consolidated empire; freemen so long, and no longer, as our masters at Washington may permit us to remain so; and if we attempt to throw off the yoke, in the condition of a Turkish province in revolt, when we fail in the effort, our heads are to pay the forfeit of treason! And from whom, great Heaven! has this blow descended! From a man whom this Commonwealth has cherished with fond delusion! Whom she has confided in to re-establish on lasting foundations, those very rights which she values above life, and which he annihilates at a blow; from a man whom she has doingly assisted to render too mighty for constituency, principle, or right.

"Another thing is equally apparent. The friends of State Rights must make a last stand for their existence, or relinquish them forever, and sink, the helpless and passive slaves of Federal power. Now will be tested the sincerity of those professions, long and loud, which this State and its rulers have made time after time and year after year. On one hand stand the principles which they profess to reverence—deserted by nearly all the world—just repudiated by Pennsylvania, and reeling under the heavy blow of Andrew Jackson; on the other hand stand power, and a majority, with their smiles, and patronage, ready to receive and reward. Which will they choose? A perilous and doubtful struggle awaits the one course, but a smooth and easy path presents itself in the other alternative, strewed with flowers at first, but gradually shut in by the darkness of assured and hopeless slavery. Statesmen and patriots of Virginia! which will ye choose? Will you submit to the claims of federal power? or gird up your loins to fight over again the great battle of '98? Does the name of Jackson too strongly draw your affections, or his power intimidate your resolves?"

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.
A few thoughts on the President's Proclamation.—This document engages the thoughts and tongues of all. Never has one produced a more stunning effect.

We yesterday expressed our admiration of it as a paper of unusual eloquence. We also said it advanced high toned Federal doctrines. We might have added, the highest toned Federal doctrines—for in this respect it is certainly not surpassed by the Massachusetts argument for the Alien and Sedition laws, nor by Mr. Webster's speech on Fox's resolutions, nor by any other written oral emanation from Federal authority, with which we are acquainted. Are we mistaken? At least we can say, if we are mistaken, that we have not wilfully misunderstood the President's meaning. It is intimated that no State has the right to pronounce upon the constitutionality of a law of Congress; a construction which does not merely exclude the right of resisting such unconstitutional law in any shape, but even forbids legislative action for the purpose of electing and manifesting public opinion, and for the purpose of remonstrance with the powers at Washington!

The recent legislative denunciation of the tariff as an infraction of the Constitution, by Virginia and all the southern States, may the State proceedings of '98, which led to the repeal of the Alien and Sedition laws, are by this doctrine censured and rebuked.

"But the President does not stop here. The old Republican construction of the federal compact, namely, that it was an emanation from the respective States as separate sovereignties, had not from the Presidency, as with the theory of

"How far it is dignified and proper for the Chief Executive officer of the United States, to argue the question and go into persuasive language with the nullifiers, we leave our readers to judge. The Proclamation may be all right, though perhaps "unique." There is one part of it, however, against which we enter our solemn protest, if the President means therein to say that the protective system will be abandoned; and that part is where the document says, "and you are authoritatively told that no further alleviation of your burdens was to be expected, at the very time when the condition of the country imperiously demanded such a modification of the duties as would reduce them to a just and equitable scale." If by a just and equitable scale, he means that he has recommended in his Message to Congress, and which the Secretary of the Treasury advocated, viz: a tariff of mere revenue, and that articles, we assurredly believe, no such tariff will ever

against Mr. Hayne, Mr. Grundy, Mr. Benton and Mr. Rowan, the chosen champions of Jackson's administration, all these were distinctly recognized and asserted in the Executive proclamation. The sovereignty & independence of the States, situated under the Confederacy or the Constitution are unequivocally denied,—in short, the doctrines of the proclamation repudiate and disavow almost the whole practice and theory of Gen. Jackson since he became President of the United States. Mr. Webster and those who, with him, denounced Nullification when it first reared its head in the Senate, exposed its deformity and utter hostility to the harmony and unity of the Union, were held up to public admiration as federalists, as aristocrats, while Mr. Hayne and his speech were eulogized by the whole administration press from Georgia to Maine, as the true and excellent expositors of Jeffersonian democracy. Now, what says the proclamation—and where does General Jackson, in his utmost good, seek a remedy for this once cherished mischief of Nullification? In the speech of Mr. Webster; in the doctrines of those who, in 1830, asserted the true and primitive principles of the Constitution against the mischievous theories of the champions of the administration! Nullification is now a "wretched heresy"—the federal constitution, laws and judiciary are now supreme—the Union is no longer compact or league formed by the States, which they may break at pleasure, but a Government formed by the People, to which they and the States owe allegiance and obedience. We rejoice, with exceeding joy, at the discovery which has at length been made, that we live under a government of laws—that the union is not a mere abstraction for speculators and theorists to refine away, but a government strong, powerful and of great interest to the people and the perpetuation of the happiness and liberties of the people. It is now proclaimed by the highest authority, that the Union is in danger—and the fact is undeniable. This Union must be preserved at all hazards—and no matter who is in power, for such a purpose, he should be sustained by the energies and patriotism of the whole people."

From the Same.

"WASHINGTON, Dec. 13th 1832.

"Dear Sir.—Nothing has, until yesterday and today, transpired, of sufficient interest in either House of Congress to induce me to trouble you with a letter, if we except the usual annual communications from the Executive and heads of Departments, and the extraordinary, though certainly able State Paper, purporting to be a Proclamation against the Nullifiers of S. Carolina. All these you have seen; and doubtless given to your readers; and I will barely remark of the last, that it has created a sensation here, too bereft of the rich monopolies of the North they will have it cast up to them that while the Republicans of the South, were contending for Equal Rights, and for Constitutional Liberty, they were found rallied under the black cockade of Federal usurpation, of consolidation, of despotism! Like Cain, they will receive a mark, that will descend with them to their graves.

But take the other alternative, & say that the Federal Government, draws the sword against South Carolina, and begins the work of Murder—what then? Can she succeed in reducing South Carolina to submission, in making her pass under the yoke? no, never! to a contest of this kind, South Carolina, will not stand alone. Every State from the Potowmack to the Gulf will buckle on her armour and march to her rescue; not because it is South Carolina, but because it is the holy cause of liberty. Can any intelligent man, for a single moment suppose that the Southern States will now give up the principles, for which they have so long contended through weal and through woe? That they will stand by with folded arms, and see the Federal Government convert itself into a despot, and reduce South Carolina to vassalage! Will Virginia stand still and see this work of despotism going on? If she does, greatly has she changed in the laws of a few years. In 1776 Virginia, and unconstitutional acts of Congress, the alien and sedition acts, and to be ready for any emergency, she erected an armory and filled it with arms.

Will Georgia look on, and see South Carolina crushed? Georgia, on whose statute books now stands record'd a law passed, but the other day, authorising and directing the Governor to employ force if necessary, to resist the execution of certain unconstitutional acts of the Federal Government? Georgia who in the month of February last *will refuse* to obey the mandate of the Supreme Court in the case of the Missionaries? who ever thinks this of Georgia, knows not the character of her people.

Will North Carolina stand by and see the work of havock go on,—see the principles of despotism proclaimed, and acted on,—see her next neighbor,—her sister, bearing half of her own name, and of full blood and lineage, her best customer, and her fellow-sufferer,—see her like Poland, crushed down, and reduced to degrading servitude? No, never! Never! The very thought is an insult to our people!

No, the Southern States will not permit, it is true, the war is begun, what will be the state of parties in all the South? Nine out of ten, will be for Liberty, one in ten, may be found on the side of our oppressors; of the despots! The parties will stand arrayed against each other, precisely on the same grounds as did the two parties, in the Revolutionary War; in that contest, the Whigs were for EQUAL RIGHTS—for human rights,—for Liberty. The Tories, were on the side of the King,—were in favor of his despotic rule—contended that he had the right to tax, & that Americans must submit. In this contest, the Republicans are on the side of Equal rights,—of the Constitution,—of Liberty. The Tariff Consolidationists are on the side of Federal usurpation,—they contend that the Tariff majority, have the right to tax the South, for the benefit of the North,—that the South must take the yoke, bear it, and become slaves; this must, and will be the state of things. Let any one who chooses, run out the parallel between the parties, and see how it will end.

THE ANCIENT DOMINION.—TRUTH TO HERSELF.

At the eventful crisis in our Government, it is truly gratifying to see Virginia, coming out, and taking a stand worthy of her former greatness. Her Legislature is now in session, appointed a committee of 21 members to take under consideration, the relations which exist between South Carolina and the Federal Government; this committee after great deliberation, have made a report, accompanied by 12 Resolutions, which they recommend the General Assembly to adopt. As soon as the Resolutions are acted on, we will present them to our readers; in the mean time, we give the substance of them.

They express an ardent attachment to the Union, and would deprecate a dissolution, as among the greatest of evils, but not as great as the loss of CIVIL LIBERTY.

They regret, and in respectful terms, entreat the predominance of South Carolina, in bringing on the crisis, but join her in denouncing the Tariff, as unconstitutional, unjust, and oppressive, and declare that Virginia will never submit to it as the settled policy of the Government.

They earnestly deprecate the intervention of arms on either side, to settle the present unhappy disturbances and they say to South Carolina, "We affectionately, and with all that fraternal sympathy we feel, earnestly entreat our brethren of South Carolina, to pursue in their career, to suspend the operation of their recent Ordinance, &c., until the expiration of the first session of the next Congress," to see if Congress, actuated by a sense of justice, and a spirit of conciliation, will repeal the system.

They then say to the President, "We respectfully request our President to withdraw the arm of force, and not to urge on exciting difficulties, to an extremity which all must regret, which could never be narrated—and to consequences which could never be recalled."

On the subject of Constitutional principles, they reiterate the doctrines of '98, particularly as set forth in the celebrated Resolutions of '98, which unequivocally assert the right of State interposition.

The undersigned having qualified as Executor of the Estate of Benjamin March dec'd., requests all persons to whom the same are indebted, to present their claims properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law; otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.—Those indebted are requested to make early settlement.

JOHN CLEMENT, Exec't.

Nov. 21st 1832.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified

as Executor of the Estate of Ben

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POET

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.
And can thy promise to be mine,
Be it forgot?
My pity in that bosom dwelt,
My fears, my jealous fears dispel.
Forget me not!
My life would waste in grief, sweet maid,
So would flow tears drop and fade,
By thee forgot!
Thou badest me thy fond vows believe,
And canst thou now my hopes deceive,
Sweet maid?
Oh! think of those vows, dear maid,
When in the wood at eve we stray'd,
Decieve me not my lovely maid!

ABYLON.

HER ANSWER.

Bergethee I never—among the light bear-
ted,
Love may sink to decay, when the fond ones
are parted—
But affection like ours is too deep and sublime,
To be chil'd in its ardour, by absence or time,
On my heart I fondly did pledge you my vow,
And they both must be broken together;
I will not forget thee, 'till life's last day
In the dark night of death shall have melted
away.

BAYLEY.

VARIETY.

The Newark, (N. J.) Advertiser pro-
pounds the following questions:

"To Linguists.—If d-o-u-g-h is pro-
perly pronounced def., how should we
pronounce le-a-t?"

The Boston Transcript, by way of
answer, has the following interrog-
atories:

If h-o-u-g-h is pronounced *low*, how
should we pronounce c-o-u-g-h?

If c-o-u-g-h is pronounced *high*, how
should pronounce d-o-u-g-h?

If d-o-u-g-h is pronounced *do*, how
should we pronounce h-o-u-g-h?

If han-u-g-h is pronounced *lok*, how
should we pronounce r-o-u-g-h?

If r-o-u-g-h is pronounced *ruf*, how
should we pronounce m-o-u-n-h?

If s-o-u-g-h is pronounced *sof*, how
should we pronounce t-u-u-g-h?

Our language is, in many respects,
beautifully anomalous—hence, the
spirit in why and because." We are
partial to its eccentricities, call its de-
fects *graces*, as men sometimes laud
the smallness of their feet, however
out of proportion to the nose, because
they can be thrust into a girl's slip-
pers.

A facetious writer of the west,
speaking of the superior attraction of
cotton country, thus expresses himself:
"My own opinion is, if there
were a country where cotton grew bet-
ter than any other, though it were so
ticky that the people had to break
dine and sup, on camelot and jalap,
and sleep with blisters on their back
every night in the year, it would be
inhabited by the cotton planters."

New Orleans, Nov. 10.

LARGE CARGO.—The steamer W. L. in the Water, arrived here
this morning, with two thousand five
hundred and sixty three bales of cot-
ton. This is the largest cargo of cot-
ton that ever arrived at this port. By
estimating each bale at 400 lbs. which
is considered the average weight, it
would make the total 1,032,000 lbs.
743 bales were consigned to J. Lin-
ton, Esq. the largest consignment
that ever came to any one house in
this city.

Ezops master gave him a very sour
apple, which the philosopher imme-
diately ate; "how canst thou devour
fruit," said the master, "which even
the meanest of beasts loathe?" Thou
hast given me many good things, re-
plied Ezop, I should not therefore, re-
fuse the only bad thing you gave me.
This is a beautiful allegory of the be-
nevolence of God; if he occasionally
afflicts us in this world, we should not
repine, but consider that every bitter
has its sweet, and although we suffer
for a while on earth, there are incal-
culable enjoyments in heaven.

"Celibacy," says Doctor Franklin,
greatly lessens man's value. An old
half of a set of books, bear not the value
of its proportion to the set.—What
think you of an old half pair of scis-
sors? It can't well cut any thing, it
may possibly serve to scrape a trench.

The sword of war, is like the scythe
of time, cuts down friend and foe,
and attacks every thing that acciden-
tally lies in its way.

MORILLA CALDER.

When Macbeth, the usurper, obtained
possession of the Scottish throne, tradition
says that he created his brother Thane of Cawdor. Of this bro-
ther was descended, in a direct line,
Sir Hugh Calder, who held that es-
tate in the 16th century.

Sir Hugh had one daughter, his only
child, and having no prospect of
other children, she was destined to
inherit the whole of his ample do-
mains—While yet very young, she
was of course to the ready execution. In the meantime was a brash

and to the ambitions. John of Loroy,
second son of the Earl of Argyle, pro-
cured minute information of the situ-
ation and circumstances of the family,
and he resolved on carrying her away.

Having selected a trusty party of
his clan and followers, he found no
difficulty in getting possession of the
heiress of Calder, who was nursing at
some distance from her father's an-
cient castle. The nurse guessing the
purpose for which the child was ta-
ken, bit a joint of her little finger to
mark her identity, and instantly gave
the alarm to her father. Sir Hugh

made an early and vigorous pursuit,
and was pressing hard on a party of
the marauders, who had charge of a
large boiler for cooking provisions.

Campbell of Inverliver, who com-
manded this division, saw that the
child would be rescued, unless means
were found to retard the pursuit. He
ordered his own seven sons, who ac-
companied him, to invert the boiler,
and to defend it to the last extremity.

His commands were obeyed, and the
seven brothers fell in defence of the
boiler. From the extraordinary
bravery with which it was defend-
ed, the Calders were convinced that
the heiress was beneath it, and conse-
quently exerted all their efforts to ob-
tain possession of the boiler; but, be-
hold, they found nothing there. The
main body, however, gained time to
escape in safety, and Morilla Calder
was carried to Loch Awe in triumph.

In the midst of the joy expressed for
acquiring possession of so rich an
heiress, Campbell, of Achenebreck,
asked what was to be done if the girl
died before she was of marriageable
age? Inverliver promptly replied,

that she could never die so long as a
red-haired Jessie was to be found on
either side of Loch Awe. Of the
marriage which afterwards took place,
is descended the present highly re-
spectable and noble family of Gav-
or.

**The Pleasure of Amusement Com-
pared with the Pleasure from Indu-
stry in our Callings.**—How is that
man deceived who thinks to maintain
a constant tenure of pleasure by a con-
tinued pursuit of sports and recrea-
tions. The most voluptuous and loose
person breathing, were he but tied to
follow his hawks and his hounds, his
dice and his courtships, every day,
would find it the greatest torment that
could befall him, if he would fly to the
mines and the galley for his recrea-
tion, and the spade and mattock for a
diversion from the misery of a continu-
al unremitting pleasure. But, on the
contrary, the providence of God has so
ordered the course of things, that there
is no action, the usefulness of which
has made it the matter of duty and of
profession, but a man may lead the
continual pursuit of it without loathing
and satiety. The same shop and trade
that employs a man in his youth, em-
ploys him also in his age. Every
morning he rises fresh to his hammer
and anvil, he passes the day singing;
custom has naturalized his labor to
him; his shop is his element, and he
cannot with any enjoyment of himself,
live out of it. Johnson thought the
happiest life was that of a man of bus-
iness, with some literary pursuit for
amusement; and 'tis, in general, no
one could be virtuous or happy, that
was not completely employed. Be
not solitary, be not idle," is the con-
clusion of Burton's "Anatomy of Mel-
ancholy."

Swearing.—Mike and Joe, who
were brothers, and with their papa
tilled a small sandy farm in the inter-
ior of New Jersey, were set to work
ploughing a patch of corn on the sunny
side of a bit of woods, upon one of
the hottest days of last July. It was
the boy's first attempt of corn plough-
ing, and the *trifler* was one of the most
stubborn and obstinate animals alive,
treading upon alternate hills and
trenches up the others. One of the lads
held the stiles, while the other drove;
but the flies bit the beast, and the
beast kicked at the boys, and russet-
ed in among the corn, to the utter de-
struction of countless fine hills of the
vegetable; but the boys tugged and
sweated, and puffed and blowed, till,
at length, Joe screamed "Wo!" and
dashed his straw hat into the furrow,
exclaimed, with a look of distress,
Mike let's go in the woods and swear!
"Well let's," replied Mike, and having
told the "darned critter" to a stump, as
they went to the woods, and sitting
down upon the grass under an old
oak, Joe broke silence: "Now swear
Mike." "No," says Mike, "you swear
first." "Well, I swear, by golly!"
So do I," quickly added Mike, "I
swear by golly too!" "Now let's go
back," says Joe, and try her again.
And back they went, and horses never
went more gently than did their for
the rest of the day.

EXECUTION OF A FEMALE IN
PERSIA.

By an Eye Witness.—A consider-
able crowd had assem-
bled before the gate of the prison
in that case," said Frederic William
to her, "you pass before the gate of
Putzdam; and if I give you a bold

mortar placed on a small piece of ris-
ing ground; a match communicating
with the interior of the mortar, was at
some distance; and not far from it
was a fire brand ready lighted. I took
my place with a heavy heart in the
midst of the crowd, and I chose it at
that distance which placed me out of
all probability of danger.

Scarcely had I stopped, when I saw
the officer of justice approach, for
whom the guards opened a passage,
with difficulty, and not without dealing
some blows among the throng.—
Between two of them advanced the
condemned person.

From her head to her feet she was
covered with a thick black cloak, to hide
her face. Her step was firm and her
countenance seemed unmoved. She
often spoke to an ouch who accom-
panied her, but the noise around pre-
vented my hearing a word she uttered.

However, as she drew near the place
of punishment, the spectators became
profoundly silent; and when she ar-
rived at the mortar not a breath was
heard. She took advantage of this
silence to raise her voice and address
the multitude with a precision and
clearness which excited universal as-
tonishment.

But the officers perceiving the im-
pression that she produced on the
standards, soon interrupted her.—
She made no effort to continue, and
suffered herself to be taken close to
the mortar; her step was firm, she
did not pray, she did not speak, but
appeared more resigned than many
men would be in the same condition.
She did not even shed a tear.

She was told to kneel down, and
lean her breast against the mouth of the
mortar. She obeyed.—Her wrists
were bound with cord, and they were
firmly tied to some pickets that had
been purposely placed there. In the
mean time she did not discover the
least emotion. She leaned her head
on the mortar, and awaited her fate
with a calmness that the bravest sold-
ier might envy.

At length the signal was given. A
man armed with the firebrand, bent it
slowly to the match, and just as it was
about to take fire, a universal shout
took place among the crowd. The
match was lighted; one moment only
had passed; a deep groan issued from
every bosom; the声 disappeared; there
was no explosion; and the unhappy
creature raised her head to see
what had happened. A rapid beam
of hope then shot across my breast;
I thought it was meant that she should
be saved.

Scarcely had this idea entered my
mind, when another brand was lighted.
The victim raised her head a sec-
ond time, and gave a deep sigh, as
if her soul had taken its flight; this
long, this dreadful sigh, was scarcely
finished, when the explosion took
place, and the smoke of the powder
hid every object from my sight.

The fatal cloud, however, was soon
dispersed; the explosion had finished,
all was annihilated, except a few shreds
of her garments, and the bones of her
arms. Two women rushed forward
at the fatal moment towards the scene
of punishment seized these remains,
and holding them with their veils,
hastily returned to their harem, carry-
ing off these dreadful testimonies
of a sanguinary judgement.

FRÉDÉRIC WILLIAM. King of Prus-
sia, it is well known was passionate-
ly fond of tall men for soldiers of his
regiment of guards, and neglected no
opportunity, and spared no expense, to
enlist such as he thought worthy of a
place in this favoured corps. Lord
Dover in his life of Frédéric the Great,
makes mention of one recruit, an
Irishman, by the name of James Kirk-
land, to whom the King gave 1000L
as the reward of his service, and
the sum of 1000L for his pension.
The fatal cloud, however, was soon
dispersed; the explosion had finished,
all was annihilated, except a few shreds
of her garments, and the bones of her
arms. Two women rushed forward
at the fatal moment towards the scene
of punishment seized these remains,
and holding them with their veils,
hastily returned to their harem, carry-
ing off these dreadful testimonies
of a sanguinary judgement.

We find the following ludicrous an-
ecdote in relation to this regiment in
the work of Lord Dover, and which
constitutes N. S. 41 and 42 of H. C. &
R. Family Library.

Nor was the anxiety of Frédéric
William confined to the present re-
cruiting of his tall regiment, but it ex-
tended also to the future. One of
his chief cares was the establishment
of a race of giants in his dominions,
from among whom his grenadiers
might always be replenished. In fur-
therance of this object he was accus-
tomed, whenever he saw a woman of
extraordinary stature, to marry her forth-
with to one of his guards, without
in the slightest degree consulting her
inclinations upon the subject.—

"Well let's," replied Mike, and having
told the "darned critter" to a stump, as
they went to the woods, and sitting
down upon the grass under an old
oak, Joe broke silence: "Now swear
Mike." "No," says Mike, "you swear
first." "Well, I swear, by golly!"
So do I," quickly added Mike, "I
swear by golly too!" "Now let's go
back," says Joe, and try her again.
And back they went, and horses never
went more gently than did their for
the rest of the day.

the commandment, you can deliver it
without going out of your way. Take
charge, therefore, of the note which
I am about to write, and you shall have
a dollar for your pains!" The girl,
who knew the king's character well,
promised all that he wished. The
note was written, sealed and delivered
to her with the dollar; but the
Saxon, aware of the fate that attend-
ed her at Putzdam, did not enter the
town. She found near the gate a very
little old woman, to whom she made
over the note and the dollar, recom-
mending her to execute the commis-
sion without delay, and acquainting
her at the same time that it came from
the king, and regarded some urgent
and pressing business. After this our
gigantic young heroine continued her
journey with as much rapidity as pos-
sible. The old woman, on the other
hand, hastened to the commandant,
who opened the note, and found it to
be a positive order to marry the bearer
of it without delay to a certain gren-
adier, whose name was mentioned.—

The old woman was much surprised
at this result; she, however, submitted
herself, without murmurings, to
the orders of his majesty; but it was
necessary to employ all the power of
authority, mingled with alternate me-
naces and promises, to overcome the
extreme repugnance and even despair
of the soldier. It was not till the next
day that Frédéric William discovered
he had been imposed upon, and that
the soldier was inconsolable at his
misfortune. No other resource then
remained to the king but to order the
immediate divorce of the new-mar-
ried couple.

But the officers perceiving the im-
pression that she produced on the
standards, soon interrupted her.—
She made no effort to continue, and
suffered herself to be taken close to
the mortar; her step was firm, she
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ing off these dreadful testimonies
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Her exceeding light draft of Water
drawing when loaded only about four and
a half feet water will enable her to reach
Charon at all times except, an uncom-
mon low river, when her cargo will be
lightened; the Expence of Boat.

CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM having been
engaged last summer, in running
a boat between Charleston and Che-
ster calling at Geo. Town on her way up
and down, will resume her Trips in the
course of a few days and is intended to be
continued in the trade the ensuing sea-
son.

Her exceeding light draft of Water
drawing when loaded only about four and
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Charon at all times except, an uncom-
mon low river, when her cargo will be
lightened; the Expence of Boat.

J. B. CLOGH. Charlestown Sept. 26. 1831.
N. B. She has comfortable accom-
modations for a few passengers.

J. B. C.

NO MISTAKE.

THOSE indebted by pure or ac-
count, must call and make

SETTLEMENT

on or before the 25th December next,
after that time they will have to settle
with my next friend, which to me,

will be a disagreeable way of doing
business—but necessity compels me